

REMARKS

The claims have been amended to describe more accurately that which applicant has invented. Specifically, claims 1 and 7 have been amended to provide that the semantic event describes a portion of the video and provides the additional step of displaying summary information relating to the portion of the video to a user. Claim 7 has been amended to provide the additional step of displaying a video abstraction to a user.

Claims 1 through 12 as amended previously had been rejected as anticipated by Boyer. Applicant submits that amended claims 1 and 7 patentably distinguish the invention from Boyer. Further, applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of claims 11 and 12 based upon Boyer.

With respect to claim 1, the Examiner states that a datum relating to a semantic event can be program information such as title, running time, genre, etc. This is incorrect. Claim 1 requires that the semantic event describe a portion of the video. Further, the method then identifies the portion of the video that is related to the datum. Thus, the datum could be a semantic event describing a specific scene in the video, which is then identified, and a summary is displayed to a user that relates to that portion. Boyer, however, gives only general information regarding the video as a whole. The Examiner cites the example of the "Primal Fear" video as an example and points to the fact that program information such as title, time or genre can be displayed. This misses the point of claim 1, which is a method for creating a semantic summary, which identifies a specific portion of the video from datum relating to a semantic event that describes that portion of the video. A semantic summary can then be displayed to a user. This is not possible in Boyer because Boyer makes no provision for identifying specific portions of a video from a datum gleaned from semantic information provided from a domain of the video at a source other than the video.

In claim 7, the remarks as applied to claim 1 above are applicable and, in addition,

there is no identification of any portion of the video in Boyer based upon an external index. Boyer generates only information relating to the video as a whole – not to specific portions of it.

As to claim 11, Boyer cannot locate specific content in the video relating to a datum that is extracted from a semantic summary based upon a textual summary found by identifying a domain of the video. At best, Boyer can find only general information relating to the video as a whole but not specific shots or screens that are specific portions of the video.

Claims 1-3, 6-8, 10 and 11 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by Jain *et al.* This rejection is respectfully traversed. The Jain system does not teach identifying a domain of the video that is external to the video itself and using that domain to locate information. More specifically, Jain does not teach extracting a datum relating to a semantic event from the information where the semantic event describes a portion of the video. Instead, Jain discloses a self-contained system in which specific types of shots are categorized and provided in graphic form to a user who can then “play” the specific types of shot, *e.g.*, touchdowns, field goals, etc. Jain does not teach using the domain of the video to locate a textual summary of the video nor does it teach extracting a datum relating to a semantic event from that textual summary. Instead, Jain categorizes specific types of shots and includes these as thumbnails in an interactive screen that a user can access. The Examiner’s citation to column 16, line 66 does not suggest this feature. This passage describes a prompt for user input for a variety of data. Jain states “Once the data types have been defined for a particular user and media program, the user can save the entries as a ‘project’ for storage in a system hard disk.” (Column 17, lines 39-42.) This describes the set up of a database that makes it easier for the user to locate specific content. This has nothing to do with the invention, which describes a system for locating information at a domain that is external to the video itself. The Examiner also cites column 30, line 48 for the proposition that Jain teaches extracting a datum relating to a semantic event from information related to the video at a domain external to the video. This is incorrect. Jain simply describes the attribute of Jain’s system that a system may display textual

information about an object once the user selects that object. This is far different from locating textual information and using the textual information at a source external to the video to locate specific information about the content of the video.

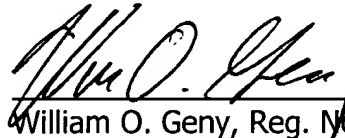
In summary, Jain teaches the compilation of a summary of a video using excerpts from the video, which are represented by specific screen shots, and presenting these to a user so that they may be accessed interactively. This is far different from that which applicant has claimed.

Claims 4, 5, 9 and 12 were rejected as obvious over Jain in view of Nijima *et al.* This rejection is respectfully traversed. The Examiner asserts that it would be obvious to insert the electronic program guide feature of Nijima into Jain's system. As discussed above however, Jain's system is a self-contained database provided to a user who may interactively access the database to select portions of the video that have been previously parsed from the video and represented by screen shots such as thumbnail images and the like. Nijima is a programming guide that provides a program selection screens which is a user interface to enable a user to select a particular program based upon reduced size screens that may be displayed as a single virtual screen. However, the Jain system takes a single video, such as a sporting event, and extracts highlight from the video characterizing the highlights according to the type of content and displaying representations of the highlight portions to a user. Thus, Jain enables the user to quickly select areas of interest within the single video. Nijima, by contrast, is a user interactive programming guide by which a user can select various different programs based upon a virtual screen representation of the programs available. Even if such a combination were desirable, it would not teach that which applicant has invented. At best, Nijima shows a system for selecting whole programs. Nijima does not teach the extraction of data relating to a semantic event from a programming guide as claimed in claims 4, 5, 9 and 12. Further, there is no way for a user utilizing Nijima's programming guide to identify a portion of a video. Rather, Nijima teaches identifying the entire television event whether it be a sporting event, movie, etc. In Jain, only a single event (the example given is a football game) is parsed so that clips are available to a user. A programming guide is useless in

this context because at this point the user has already decided to view the one video event described in the Jain system. Thus, the teachings of Jain and Nijima are incompatible with each other because they are directed to different objectives and there would be no motivation to combine their teachings. In addition, even if combined, the teachings of these references would not show that which applicant has claimed.

In view of the foregoing, applicant respectfully requests that the claims be allowed and the case passed to issue.

Respectfully submitted,

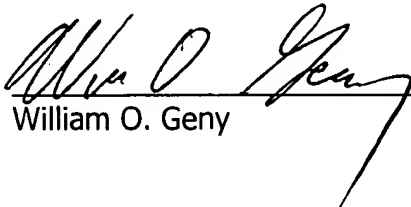


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